Great Britain Facing a Dangerous Crisis in Her History, Oue that May Test Her Naval Resources.

RUMORS OF WAR NUMEROUS

VESSEL FLYING THE ENGLISH FLAG FIRED ON BY VENEZUELANS.

Her Commander Reported to Have Been Killed-Senator Morgan on Britain's Aggressive Methods.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 2.- The political horizon is obscured by dark clouds and the atmosphere is charged with the electricity of threatening war. In Europe and in the far East the outmost threatening and is clearly causing much anxiety here. The advices remistic character and the situation has been . further complicated by the report which has just reached here of the firing by a Venezuelan garda costa, on the Myosotis, a vessel flying the British flag; off the island of Trinidad, and the killing of her commander, Thomas Garcia. The general opinion expressed in official circles here is that if the European powers tide over the present crisincere congratulation and a decided triumph for the diplomacy of a peace-seeking

Naturally, in view of the alarming rumors circulating everywhere, the European bourses have been badly affected and, as a result, there has been a general "slump" in international securities. The newspapers here have been boldly and cleverly outmaneuthose of Russia and in the Arsestion it is feared that Russia and more than prepared to leave her in the lurch when it suits them, and just when a crisis has been reached and a widespread revolt against the rule of the Sultan of Turkey seems to be budding. Consequently, the Turk, falling back on the "unspeakable" will continue in the work of decimating the Christian population of

Regarding the situation in the far East in the highest political circles in England as well as among the central European powers generally, no doubt exists that extensive concessions in Manchuria have been made by China to Russia. Then, again, it is regarded as certain that Russia's relations with Japan are strained to the utmost in spite of the rumor that a secret treaty to their mutual benefit has been arrived at and that Russia is determined that not a single Japanese soldier shall remain on Chinese soil a day beyond the term fixed by the treaty of peace concluded between China and Japan.

Recent expressions in American publi-cations of the good will of the United States toward Great Britain have, in view of the dangerous situation of affairs, been may be said of the attitude of the United States toward the Armenian question. trovolesome problem in the near future in view of the nature of the French protectorate, which is framed so as to relieve the French government of any liability for the

debts to foreign creditors hitherto contracted by Madagascar. The Speaker today, referring to Madagascar, says: "It seems probable that France's new acquisition will cause fresh troubles in Europe. The steady and old-established Saturday Review takes an alarmist view of the Eastern imbroglio, saying: "We are face to face with the fact that Russia intends to seize as much of northeastern China as she can assimilate, while France is resolved to extend her empire from Tonkin and Slam into southwest China, and this division of territory we cannot allow.'

Another newspaper, the St. James Gasette, alluding to the danger ahead, says: "It is such as to make us anxious military armaments in as complete a state of efficiency as the circumstances will alow." Other newspapers take the same view been taking place at the Foreign Office, although the officials there still profess to believe that the danger has been greatly exaggerated. The general opinion, however, shall be averted.

It is understood that the Secretary of Colonies, the Right Hon, Joseph Chamberlin, intends to carry out immediately his plans for developing the crown colonies. He proposes to build light railways with which to open up the Binterland, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, LaGos, etc., and he has ideas for the development of the was reached, but it was agreed to invite good. That ought to have settled it, but This bills the last chance of the fight. slands of Dominica (British West Indies) and Cyprus. The letter of the Right Hon. W.

Gladstone to Mme. Novikoff, published in the Observer on Saturday last, has proa painful impression among the friends and admirers of the veteran Engish statesman. Mr. Gladstone alluded to Sultan, whom God has given as a curse to mankind, waving his flags in triumph and adversaries at his he added, "are Russia, France and In conclusion Mr. Gladstone "May God, in his mercy, send a speedy end to the governing Turk and all his doings," etc. All of his utterances are generally attributed to be the effect of age upon the distinguished statesman and as an indication of the waning of his great

The Novikoff letter has produced a sensation abroad as well as in Great Britain. and is proving a serious embarrassment to the Marquis of Salisbury. The letter also embarrasses Mr. Gladstone's own party, as it will be impossible for the Radeals to oppose any measures which the Marquis of Salisbury may desire to take at Constantinople Captain Hon, Maurice Bourke, who has just been appointed commodore of the North German-American fisheries station, was formerly captain of the ill-fated bat-

tle ship Victoria, which was sunk.

Joint Action Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. - Sir Julian It is believed that Secretary Olney has not yet rendered an answer to the proposal. So far as can be learned there was no tion of a joint note, but in view of the concern felt both in the United States and England as to the threatening attitude of the Turkish populace towards the missionaries, harmonious action of the two powers responsible for the English-speaking resident missionaries was felt to be desirable. during the religious trouble in Turkey, this has been already the case, the absence of a representative of either the United States or Great Britain at the focus of trouble in Turkey, the consul of either on the spot has been promp to extend protection to the citizens of the other. This understanding was recently in the action of the British consul at Erzroum in the prosecution of the Kurds who murdered the unfortunate American bicyclist Lenz, the American consul there not being empowered to act in the absence of his exequatur, and the fact that this understanding is tacit rather than a matter of formal acknowledgement s emphasized by a denial from the British embassy here that the embassador has pro-posed a formal joint action by Great Britain and the United States.

An Extraordinary Decree. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.- The Evening Post's London cablegram says: "The Sultan of Turkey has issued a decree granting extenfour months. A similar recourse was adoptd, though on a less extended scale, by the | wor

Argentine government two years ago. This is done mainly to allay the semi-panic on the Constantinople bourse. All the banks in Turkey are understood to be still meeting all their obligations as usual. The tone of the markets here to-day was steadier, but there was no business. The settlement on the Paris bourse next week is anxiously

BRITISH METHODS.

How Senator Morgan Views England's Aggressive Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and an authority on international law, in an interview to-day called attention to Lord Salisbury's claim that Great Britain had acquired rights in the disputed territory adjoining Venezuela by treaty with the native Indian tribes. He said: "For the last three-quarters of a century Great Britain has been forming whenever she could little by-arrangements with Indian tribes that had chieftains and were regularly constituted into tribes. It was in that way she recognized the Mosquito King, Clarence, Such treaties with such people are made right in the teeth of the wellunderstood and well-accepted doctrine of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and all the American states, which is that when a country has acquired by conquest or discovery any territory, the Indian tribes found therein are considered as occupants at will of the sovereign, and are not regarded as nations having sovereignty, such sover-eignty inuring to the nations that discovered or conquered the territory. A recognition of the sovereignty of such Indian tribes has been regarded as a breach of the international rights of other nations. For this reason, any claims of Great Britain within Venezuela, based on private treaties with Indian chiefs, are of no avail, and should not be recognized as being in conformity with international law.
"I think Great Britain is prepared now to

adjust that Venezuelan boundary question on the lines that were surveyed by Schomburg. When that line was established the it and making settlements, and particularly taking up gold claims, and Venezuela, her weakness, has been compelled to stand by and see that course pursued until Great Britain set up a claim similar to that of a man who has occupied for a number of would suppose that, unless Great Britain moves to the north and westward of the Schomburg line, it is hardly probable that the United States can be involved in the controversy, but if she is ever involved in such a controversy the British government ought to be compelled to avow or disavow the dependence of various petty chiefs. England might go to Alaska and enter into a treaty with the chiefs of Indian tribes there with as much reason as she could make The gold fields and the territory at the

to the control of the entire central portion of Venezuela, were, Senator Morgan said, the things that inspired Great Britain's course. In the interview, the Senator also urged that it should be made a part of the foreign policy of the United States to secure an understanding by which we could deal in diplomatic matters directly with Canada and Cuba, instead of through Great Britain and Spain. Turning to Cuba the Senator was asked: "Do you think Congress would be favorable to the purchase of Cuba if such a proposition were acceptable to Spain?" "I have no right to suppose that Congress would. I can only suppose that Spain, like every other nation, will, in the end, consult the highest interest of her people, and she may find it to be a patriotic duty to free herself from the control of Cuba, which has more influence on polities in Spain to-day than any local question in the kingdom. I do not care anything about the acquisition of Cuba as an addition to our territory, but I would want it for the military strength it would give

jection to the United States acquiring Cuba or to take any active part in the struggle now going on in that island?" "That will depend on whether she thinks

she can make anything by it. She would not like to do anything that would result in an open rupture with United States. Great Britain is in no position to use coercion or threats in her policy toward the United States. She has resorted to a very different policy in later years, and she now seeks her ends by negotiation. She has so many possessions near our coast that a war would be a great disaster to navy, the conclusions of that war would see Canada and the islands off our coast in the hands of the United States.'

BADLY DEMORALIZED.

East-Bound Emigrant Rates Cut to a Nonpaying Basis.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- A conference of Chicago-St. Paul lines was held here to-day to discuss the restoration of passenger rates. In no part of the Western territory have rates been more thoroughly demoralized than in this section. The particular phase of this demoralization considered to-day was east-bound emigrant rates. About this time every year, a large volume of Scandinavian travel sets in from the Northwestern States to Europe. Excursion parties among the settlers of the Dakotas are two, A common figure from St. Paul to New York is now \$16.50. Soo line has threatened to make that practices. To-day's meeting was held to ference to be neid next Tuesday, when it is hoped a solution may be found for the difficulties. Should the Soo accept the invitation, the roads will embrace the opportunity to try and induce it to become a member of the reorganized Western Pas-

senger Association. Arrangements are now being made for meeting of transmissouri lines to be held here Wednesday next. The object is to get the transmissourl lines to join the reorganized Western Passenger Association. number of them would prefer to have an independent association of their own, with headquarters at Omaha, Kansas City or Denver, and a chairman of its own. There are other roads like the Santa Fe, Rock Island & Burlington, which have lines on both sides of the Missouri river, who see no reason why their business should be cut in two in the middle. They want one association to govern all the territory up to Colorado common points and do not want to be charged with the expense of supporting two when one would be more satisfactory to them. It is proposed to satisfy the distinctly transmissouri lines by allowing them to have a local committee to pass upon all questions where local interests alone are involved and let the general association govern through bustness. The general opinion entertained here is that a compromise of this kind will

satisfy the transmissouri roads. BALLOT LAW DECISION.

Intention of the Voter Must Be Considered in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD. Ill., Nov. 2 .- The Sulegality of ballots cast under the Australian system. At the November election in 1894, R. W. Orr was elected county superintendent of schools of Christian county, and a contest was made by Nina S. White, his Republican opponent, claiming that certain ballots were rejected which would have given her a plurality of the votes cast. The recount of the vote and addition of the candidate gave Miss White 3,203 and Orr 3,294 votes. The court finds Orr to have been duly elected. The principal point passed on is the legality of the disputed ballots, and the Supreme Court holds that the intention of the voter must control. It is not absolutely requisite that the voter make a perfect "X" in the center of the circle or in the square oppopsite the can-didate's name, but that when a mark is made clearly indicating the voter's intention the vote must be counted for the candidate or party.

The Katabdin Not Rejected. NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.-The ram Kathadin, to-night, was ordered to proceed to Brooklyn navy yard, for an examination of her machinery. She will leave here Monday. The naval trial board disbanded today, and to-night the officers returned to their respective stations. The report sent out from Washington that the ram had been rejected because the speed was not up to the contract figure of seventeen knots was de-nied to-night by the officers of the Bath from

SPORTS HAVE AGREED TO QUIT THE STATE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Cases Against the Pugilists at Little Rock Dismissed After a Conference with the Governor.

NO HOPE NOW FOR A FIGHT

FITZSIMMONS UNABLE TO RAISE THE \$10,000 HE EXPECTED.

Another Proposition from Stuart That Is Not Likely to Be Accepted-Gossip at the Springs.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2.-Governor Clarke scored a clean knock-out to-day and both Fitzsimmons and Corbett were his victims. Both men are under an injunction restraining them from fighting under penalty of a fine and a term of imprisonment in the county jail of Pulaski county, and it is not a very nice jail, either. The Governor intimated last night that if the pugilists and their managers would get out of the State he would drop the criminal proceedings and see that they were released from the custody of the sheriffs, who were dogging them around by night and day. Both Corbett and Fitzsimmons agreed to this, for the former was convinced that the latter did not mean fight, and that he was wasting time with him, and the latter knew that he could not produce the \$10,000 side bet, which was necessary to bring Corbett into the ring. When the case of Fitzsimmons, continued from yesterday, was called in the Circuit Court, before Judge J. W. Martin, Attorney-general Kinsworthy announced that circumstances had arisen which would make it highly probable that the State would agree to dismiss the suits. On this showing the judge granted the continuar

The case of Corbett was before the Chancery Court, and the presiding genius of that tribunal, Chancellor Martin, of similar name, but very different appearance from the circuit judge, was hunted up. He was absent from the courthouse, ingly consented to hold court and dispose of the case. While waiting for the defendant's attorney, also named Martin, to put in an appearance, the Judge entered into a pleasant conversation with Corbett, asking him his age, to which the pompadour

"Twenty-nine the 1st of last September." "How much do you weigh?" was the next judicial query.

"I guess 183 pounds stripped."

"How much does Fitzsimmons weigh?" "Well," said Corbett slowly, "I don't think he weighs over 155. He looks lighter and thinner than I expected to see him." The conversation continued pleasantly until the arrival of Martin, the attorney, when Martin, the Chancellor, mounted the bench and declared himself ready for all comers. Judge E. W. Hemingway, an exmember of the Supreme Court, opened the proceedings by saying that an agreement had been reached by the Governor and the prisoners, the prisoners to leave the State and proceedings to be dropped, with the liberty of being recommenced if the defendants broke their word and attempted to hold a fight. The Chancellor bristled up at this, and declared emphatically that neither the prisoners ner the Governor had the power to enter into any agreement which would be binding on the court.

The Chancellor then turned to Brady and Corbett and said: "Gentlemen, no man on earth has the power to tell you that you you like, Governor or no Governor, I will not order you out of the State, but I will in force. If you attempt to violate it in any way you may rest assured that you will be brought back here and the penalty exacted. This penalty is a fine of \$2,500 and a term in the county fail, of not more than five years, nor less than two years. I will not promise you five years, but if you violate that injunction I assure you positively that you will get not less than two years. Do you

The prisoners signified that they did, and cellor was waiting for the defendants' attor-Julian was disposed of in like manner at the other end of the building before Judge

that I have been persecuting these people. I said they should not have it, and they did tained any idea that they would persist so that fight I would have put a quietus to them much quicker than I did." The Fitzsimmons party will remain here until Tuesday, giving an exhibition Monday night. All talk of propositions for a fight elsewhere between Corbett and Fitzsimmon is idle. Julian frankly acknowledged to-day no prospect of a fight anywhere. It is common talk here now that the whole party is

financially embarrassed, and that the proceeds of the exhibition on Monday night will be necessary to meet current expenses and get the party out of town. Col. George Murphy, chief counsel in the prize-fight case, is disgusted. He said this evening that the Hot Springs people had surrendered when victory was just within their grasp. "It would have been but a few said he, "until all obstacles would have been removed and they could have had their prize fights at Hot Springs, and had them in public. If the fighters had both been sincere in their desire to fight and had given me the proper assistance it would have been possible for them to fight without any fear of molestation." Colonel Murphy

into the federal court when the Hot Springs people threw up the sponge Attorney Martin, of Hot Springs, was closeted with Governor Clarke all last evening, and it was at this conference that it was decided to cry quits. Martin did not leave the Governor until about midnight, and when he came to his hous he was in a bad humor. He at first denied that he had seen Governor Clarke, and then refused to talk. Lawyers of this city generally agree that the prize fight agitation has brought about a bad state of affairs from a legal standpoint, establishing, as it does, some very dangerous pre-

was just about ready to take the matter

OFF FOR GOOD.

No Chance for a Fight Between Cor-

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 2.-The big are yet in the future. Governor Clarke and has scored an unqualified victory over the prize fighting element. Corbett is tonight at his training quarters at Spring Lake and Fitzsimmons is in Little Rock. where he will remain over next Tuesday. and says plainly that he has no desire to do so. Corbett will remain in Hot Springs and vicinity for some time, but his plans



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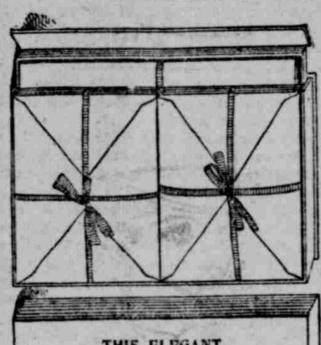
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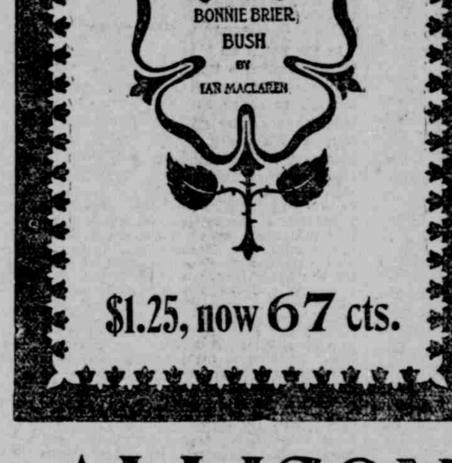
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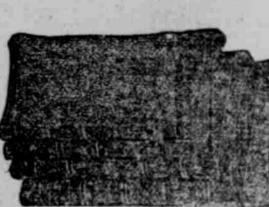
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take no chance of going to jail and Corbett | but asserted that no matter what the Govside bet on the part of Fitzsimmons, which the latter is evidently unable to do. Dan | felt it absolutely necessary to show there, Stuart to-morrow will make a new proposition for the fight, but it is denied before it comes. He will offer a purse of \$20,000 for a fight in Mexico, close to El Faso, Tex., post \$5,000 forfeit money for each man, and guarantee all expenses to which everything was over, he said: "I know that | the men may possibly be put by coming in a certain element of the public considers | contact with the law, the fight ic come off Nov. 19. Julian had said in advance that The Supreme Court of this State decided mons and Brady says that he will confor the Julian-Fitzsimmons combination to-day and will not say that it can produce by the 19th. Brady's proposition of last night, to fight on a private battle ground for \$10,000 a side, was his ultimatum, and he will not recede from it. If Julian had been able to raise \$10,000 to-day, it was intended to have the fight in private at Monroe, La., but the poverty of the Flizsimmons crowd prevented it. After the conclusion of the court proceed ings in Little Rock, Corbett and his party went back to the hotel for dinner, and then left on the 2:45 train for Spring Lake, where they arrived at 5 o'clock this evening. The champion expressed himself very freely on the subject of the fight collapse, and was in

so doing. "I have given them all the chance in the world," said he, "and I can do no more. I don't believe that he ever intended to fight me, and has used me for his own advertising purposes. I knew that he never intended to fight me. He is afraid to fight. He is a contemptible cur, and that is all he ever was. I suppose now that he will be following up with all sorts of propositions to fight, and will tell the world that I did not give him a chance. Well, I gave him all the chance he could ask for, and now I am done with him." Brady and the entire Corbett party share the opinion expressed by Corbett. There is but one opinion among them, and that is that Firzsimmons is a rank coward, who

could not be blown into the ring with a charge of dynamite. Manager Julian spent the day anxiously awaiting, he claimed, the \$10,000 with which he was to guarantee Fitzsimmons's appearshown by the fact that, despite his acceptance of Brady's proposition to fight within twenty-four hours, he also announced that he would be only too glad to go to El Paso on the Florida Athletic Club's proposition. Both Fitzsimmons and Julian reiterated the assertions that Corbett was afraid to fight, and the manager declared again and again that Corbett could not be gotten to the ring with a four-horse team. Fitzsimmons, early in the day, said that he and given up all hope of a battle at this "I am not going to fight in Arkansas," he said, "and I am not going to break any laws or break into any jails. I am satmark my words, I'll get him again, and when I do get him, I'll lick him. I would like to have fought on the 31st. I had trained hard, and I am in condition to do my best. But it could not be brought off. and so all I can do is to wait until I do get when the proposition to permit the fighters to get out of the State was submitted. City

Attorney Martin, of Hot Springs, who was acting for the Governor, called at Julian's rooms and told him that if he and Fitzsimions would leave before 3 o'clock Sunday all court proceedings would be stopped.

Julian flatly refused. "You go and
tell your Governor," he said. "that I
won't get out of this State until I get ready. ordered around like this."

Rock. It was generally beneved that Julian owing to a lack of sufficient funds. It was even said that the Fitzsimmons party could not get out of town without the show receipts, but Julian indignantly denied that

such was the case. The Other Matches Off.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 2.-The fight fever made a last desperate kick this morning and expired, and O'Donnell and Maher are at their respective training + and Penn. Sts. ernor, and to recoup themselves for the fight between O'Donnell and Maher is about disappeared. O'Donneil and Maher wanted to see the color of the athletic club's money and the failure to comply with their wishes caused the collapse of that bubble. Billy Smith, so Tommy Ryan's friends say, cannot be pulled into the ring with the Chi cago boy by a team of horses, and the news from Little Rock gave no hope of relief from that quarter. The sports and newspaper men are leaving and the resort is relapsed into off season duliness.

DR. MILLER'S SUICIDE.

An Error Had Been Made in a Telegram and He Was Despondent. NEW YORK, Nov. 2 .- The body of Dr. Winfield S. Miller, who committed suicide on Wednesday at No. 2 Union Square, has been sent to St. Clair, Mich., for interment there. Dr. Miller was once wealthy. He had a good practice as a dentist in the West, and was also well known in the East. Some years ago he and his wife were divorced. Since then Dr. Miller had been drinking heavily, and in the course of a few years his money was dissipated. Two years ago, when in the depths of despondency, he attempted suicide in Chi-He recovered from his wound, Dr. Miller had been offered a position at Providence, R. I., but through an error in the trans-mission of a telegram the address being given "send money to us," instead of "send money, 2 Union Square," the funds failed to arrive and his friends think Miller killed himself in a fit of despondency

Shot Himself in the Mouth. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.-Despondent over real or imaginary troubles, John W. Cadman, of Jackson, Mich., attempted to commit suicide in this city to-day. He had sought the office of a relative in the manufacturing business, on Randolph street, and there shot himself in the mouth. Cadman was taken to the county hospital and is reported to be in a criticl condition. In official circles, Mr. Cadman is said to be well known. The attempted suicide caused official irregularities were thrown out, but absolutely nothing definite as to the real cause of the unfortunate man's act is known. He arrived in the city yesterday en route to Washington to make his report on the completion of a month's work in South Dakota.

John W. Cadman is related to President Cleveland's family by marriage, his wife being a sister of Mrs. Cleveland's mother. planation of the Governor's position, which made Julian still more angry, and the law-ton when she married Cadman. The would-thout making the manager recede from his was employed by the government as an indian inspector.

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